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HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1917.

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Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

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H. W. WONG, April 1, 1912.

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THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

**ANOTHER DESTROYER
ACTION.**

FRENCH v. GERMAN.

LONDON, May 21.

A French Naval Communique states that yesterday morning a patrol of four French torpedo boats encountered a flotilla of German destroyers, making for Dunkirk.

After a short engagement the enemy ran for his base at high speed.

A French torpedo boat was damaged. The German official version claims that their ships were not damaged, while the French vessels were repeatedly hit.

40,000 AMERICAN TROOPS FOR FRANCE.

WASHINGTON, May 20.

Two thousand six hundred marines will accompany General Pershing's Division, making, with the Engineers, a total of 40,000 troops for France.

A CONFERENCE AT GERMAN HEADQUARTERS.

AMSTERDAM, May 20.

Count Czernin, the Austrian Premier, accompanied by the Austrian Ambassador to Berlin, have concluded a three days' visit to the German Headquarters where they met Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg.

It is believed the question of peace was discussed.

RUSSIAN PUBLIC OPINION.

PETROGRAD, May 20.

M. Kirensky's "iron discipline" speeches and the utterances of other Ministers are welcomed as indicating the suppression of anarchists.

There was a patriotic demonstration on Sunday at which prominent officers of the Black Sea Fleet were present.

The Serbian Minister declared that if Russia abandoned the Serbians he would shoot himself. A mighty shout by the thousands of people present repudiated the possibility of Russia backing out.

BELGIAN RELIEF WORK.

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT ASSUMES ALL FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY.

LONDON, May 21.

The National Committee for the Relief of Belgium announces the suspension of its appeals to the public of the British Empire, the American Government having assumed "all financial responsibility for the work of the Relief Commission."

AUSTRALIA'S DUTY TO THE EMPIRE.

MELBOURNE, May 21.

Sir W. Irvine, in a speech, strongly urged universal military service and until that step was taken, he said, Australia would not have done her duty. This sentiment was loudly applauded.

Sir W. Irvine was the former Attorney-General and was selected by Mr. Hughes to accompany him to England to attend the Imperial Conference.

PERTH, May 21.

The recruiting committee has unanimously passed a resolution that, following upon the people's unmistakable mandate, Mr. Hughes should be asked to introduce immediately legislation compelling every eligible man, in his proper turn, to take his place at the front.

FRENCH NAVAL VESSEL TORPEDOED.

LONDON, May 20.

When the French naval vessel *Cobet* was torpedoed in the Mediterranean on April 30th, 51 persons were drowned.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE HINDENBURG LINE.

ANOTHER SECTION CAPTURED BY THE BRITISH.

LONDON, May 20.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—As a result of an early morning attack we occupied a further section of the Hindenberg line, over a mile front, between Poelcappelle-Croiselles and Bullecourt. The enemy unsuccessfully counter-attacked. Fighting continued all day long. We inflicted heavy casualties and took prisoners.

Fighting continues in our favour. We drove off raiders last night near Oppy and south-westward of Wytschete. We successfully raided southward of Arras. We brought down eight aeroplanes and one balloon. Four of our aeroplanes are missing.

FRENCH ACTIVITY.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY STRUGGLE.

LONDON, May 20.

A French communique says:—There has been a most violent artillery struggle in the region of Chemin-des-Dames and along the whole front between Laboulle, Corry and Hurbise. An enemy attempt on the salient of La Boelle was easily repulsed. A small action enabled us to carry some elements of trenches north-east of Laffaux Mill.

THE GERMAN CASUALTIES.

LONDON, May 20.

The Press Bureau announces that the German official casualties for April were 42,838, of which number 11,979 were deaths. The total German casualties up to the present are 4,245,804, of which number 1,041,039 are deaths. The naval losses are not included.

ITALIANS STILL PROGRESSING.

LONDON, May 20.

An Italian official message says:—We extended our positions at Vofice, and drove back dense masses of the enemy who were attempting to stop our progress. The enemy, in the evening, abandoned his counter-attacks and concentrated artillery on the lost positions, which we maintain. We captured several guns, trench-mortars and machine-guns. We entered the enemy's lines eastward of Gorizia and 254 prisoners were taken during the day's operations.

The enemy's diversion means that the heavy bombardment and infantry attacks in the Trentino were unsuccessful.

RUSSIANS REPULSE ATTACKS.

LONDON, May 20.

A Russian official message transmitted by wireless, says:—Our artillery repulsed an attempted attack eastward of Kaleneem.

Our fire dispersed an attack eastward of Kovarka in the direction of Bystritsa. We repulsed a combined force of Turks and Kurds northward of Bilia.

RUSSIA'S SECRET TREATIES.

PETROGRAD, May 20.

M. Terestchenko, the Foreign Minister, in the course of his statement to Press representatives, said the Russian Democracy must understand that the publication of Treaties would mean rupture with the Allies and the beginning of a separate peace, which the Russian people repudiated because they understood that international peace alone would guarantee justice to the people. The facts of the Russian revolution and the intervention of the United States must increase the mutual confidence of the Allies, but to reach an understanding with the Allies, based on Russia's declaration of April 9th, Russia must prove that she is loyally fulfilling her engagements by re-creating her military power. It was ridiculous to speak of the annexation plans of the Allies as being menacing to a just peace when Russia, Belgium, France, Serbia and Roumania were partially occupied by the enemy. He mentioned that France was justified in aspiring to the recovery of Alsace-Lorraine.

U.S. TROOPS FOR FRANCE.

LONDON, May 20.

The United States Department announces that a Division of regulars, commanded by General Pershing, has been ordered to proceed to France at the earliest possible moment. This will be in addition to the nine regiments of volunteers recently recruited for service in France.

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EVER ISSUED UNDER
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THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED)

WEDNESDAY,

the 23rd May, 1917, at 11 a.m. at 20, Middle Row (Top Floor), Kowloon.

THE SUNDY
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,
therein contained.

Including: ELECTRIC FITTINGS
and PLANTS in FIVE.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
On view day of Sale.

Terms:—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 18, 1917. 1812

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED)

FRIDAY,

the 25th May, 1917, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A CONSIGNMENT OF
SLAZENGERS' "DEMON"
TENNIS BALLS.

Terms:—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 19, 1917. 1820

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED)

FRIDAY,

the 25th May, 1917, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A CONSIGNMENT OF
Large Turkish Bath Sheets, Bath Towels, Face Towels, Linen Damask Table Cloths and Serviettes, Single and Double Bed Sheets, Pillow Cases, White Satin Quilt, Glass Cloth etc., etc.

Also
A VARIOUS ASSORTMENT OF
Brass Flower Vases, Jardinières, Vases with Stands, Candlesticks, Biddies, Finger bowls, Incense Burners, Kinkosan Sakeums, Vases, Flower Vases, Kikari Vases, Wall Plates, Jardinières with Stands, Porcelain Vases, etc., etc., etc.

And
A FEW LOTS OF GLASSWARE
Comprising:
Table Glass, Decanters, Glass Jars, Fruit Dishes, Ice Cream Platters, Ice Pitchers, Water Jugs, etc., etc.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
On view on day previous to sale.
Inspection solicited.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 12, 1917. 1790

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY direction of the Government of Hongkong Messrs. HUGHES and HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

MONDAY,

the 13th day of August, 1917, at 9 a.m. at their Sales Room, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The following VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated at Victoria Hongkong viz:—

ALL THOSE pieces or parcels of ground situated at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 and SECTION "B" OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 Together with the messuages erections and buildings thereon known as No. 7 Queen's Road Central, Victoria aforesaid. Term 999 years created by a Crown Lease dated the 8th day of April 1888.

Area in respect of Section "A" of Marine Lot No. 101=8445 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$24.45.

Area in respect of Section "B" of Marine Lot No. 101=8715 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$26.70.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—

JOHN-ON, STOKES & MASTER,
Principals Buildings,
Ice House Street, Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Liquidator of THE DAVIDSON ASSETTS BANK, or to Messrs. HUGHES and HOUGH, The Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 9, 1917. 1777

STRENGTH AND ENERGY FOR TIRED FOLKS

How Ran Down, Nerve Sick, Discouraged Men and Women are Finding New Nerves, New Health, New Life, New Courage

WHEN the alarm clock rang this morning did you bound from bed wide awake, bright eyed, clear minded and while you dressed? Did you go to breakfast with the appetite of a horse and leave for work feeling the brimful of ideas and energy, ready to do your work with a will?

Not if you're the average citizen. You stretched and yawned and said, "another day, and you across slowly feeling vaguely dependent and uneasy and not a bit rested. The day's tasks were a thing to dread. Something nasty had crawled in your mouth and slept there all night. You had no appetite, your work was mechanical and lacked purpose. True you got in the rat finally and pulled through after a fashion, but you weren't a success and you realized it. You lacked ambition, energy, vim, nerve force and you couldn't concentrate. There was no joy or happiness in the day's work or the reward it brought you.

Such symptoms don't necessarily prove that you are ill, but they are certain indications of weakened nerve force and evidence that your nerve cells are not being properly nourished and strengthened. Your whole system—mental and physical—is below par and you are only 50 per cent. efficient—just half your real self. In such a condition you can do nothing better or get quicker action than by taking a few weeks' treatment of the wonderful remedy called Sargol. This is the most remarkable prescription ever found for putting back the "good old pep" in folks who are chronically tired, demoralized or run down. The chief reason for its success is that it contains some of the most important elements of active living nerve force. Sargol acts quickly. It gets straight into your nerve cells and blood and freshens and brightens you right up. It gives you ambition, courage, will power and real vital vim and does not contain a single habit forming drug. It is always safe, easy, pleasant and efficient. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., The Victoria Dispensary, The Pharmacy, Queen's Dispensary, The Edward Dispensary and leading chemists, every where sell it. 40 tablets to a package.

A few medals and diplomas were awarded a gold medal and diploma of honor at Brussels, Belgium.

AUCTIONS.

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and Conditions of the Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on TUESDAY, the 29th day of May, 1917, at 2 p.m. at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of Two Lots of CROWN LAND at Causeway Bay, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 70 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for any further term of 70 years.

Particulars of the Lots.

Lot	Area (Approximate)	Location	Remarks
1.	1/2 acre	Between the Victoria Harbour and the Causeway Bay	Adjoining the Victoria Harbour and the Causeway Bay
2.	1/2 acre	Between the Victoria Harbour and the Causeway Bay	Adjoining the Victoria Harbour and the Causeway Bay

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2 Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

FEED ARMY FIRST. IS GERMANY'S ROLE.

BY OSCAR KING DAVIS.

In my first letter on food conditions in Germany I stated briefly, as one of my conclusions from my experience and observations in that country, that "the German Government is deliberately underfeeding a certain section of the people in order to furnish larger supplies to the army and those who are contributing directly to the maintenance of the war."

I have talked with German officials and civilians who have denied that body, and almost in the same breath have denounced Great Britain with angry vehemence for "making war upon the civilian population of Germany" and for "starving the little children and the old people of Germany" and that sort of thing.

Well, it may be a matter of choice whether it is the British Government or the German Government which is ultimately responsible for the underfeeding of a distinct section of the German people. I hold no brief for either and do not undertake to render judgment on such a question. But I do know what everybody else knows who has spent any time in Germany, that it is the German Government which is controlling the distribution to the German people of what food there is in that distracted country, and it is the German Government which is depriving a large and full share for the army and less than a living share for some of the German people.

This leads to an endless merry-go-round of argument. The German declares, angrily that the British are making war on innocent civilians and are endeavouring to starve the non-combatant population, in flagrant violation of the long and well-established principles of international law, and of every consideration of humanity and civilization as well. The British retorts with equal anger that the German dodges the issue and the point that the British blockade is merely tightening the food situation for the German Army, and that it is the wanton and ruthless German Government which is robbing its civilian population of the very bread of life in order to feed the Vandals and the Huns who have devastated Belgium and are seeking to lay waste France and the other Allied countries. There is no end to that.

THE ARMY FIRST OF ALL.

But if you fall into a discussion in friendly tone and manner with the average German acquaintance, especially if he happens to be an officer of the army on duty in Berlin, you will presently find him explaining the necessity of feeding the army first of all and of giving by it at all hazards and no matter what the privation to others, all the food it needs and the best in quality as well as quantity. That view of the matter has been explained to me with most painstaking particularity on repeated occasions.

There was one young officer in the War Office who had spent several years in America, and who used to take special pleasure in discussing with apparently equal interest two problems. One was this, of the importance of feeding the army, and the other was the development of democracy in Germany. He never tired of either, and he was ready at almost any time to demonstrate not only the necessity but the justice of giving the army the first and best and most of everything, even at the cost of the physical condition of those not in the army. He would contend with energy and eagerness for the proposition that those who were thus starved for the benefit of the army should be proud of the sacrifice they were compelled to make, and should find their reward and their glory in the consciousness that in that fashion they were rendering their greatest possible service to their country.

The argument he used to advance was simple and plausible. It was merely that it was the army and nothing else which was preventing the British and French from overrunning the country and compelling Germany to make a peace which would be tantamount to surrender of national existence. Then he would quote the old military maxim that "the army

moves on its belly" and all the rest would depend naturally from that. If you don't feed the army all it wants, or at least enough to keep it feeling fit and up to its work, the first thing you know it falls under the stress of attack and then down goes the whole national structure.

Also it is just as necessary to keep in condition for hard work those upon whose labour depends the munitions and other supply of the fighting line. No good having an army if it has nothing with which to fight. They tell you at every corner in Germany now that the Germans lost the battle of the Marne because they did not have sufficient ammunition and transportation. Everybody with whom you talk tells you that General Falkenhayn lost his place as chief of staff because he decided that the supply of munitions was sufficient when events proved that it was not. One of Hindenburg's claims to glory is that he gave the order fixing the sky as the limit of Germany's production of munitions and guns, and that the sky has been the limit ever since he succeeded Falkenhayn as chief of staff.

You will meet German civilians who take pleasure in telling you that they dine just as well as the Kaiser does, and that they have everything on their table and as much as he has on his. It's a good enough "Jolly," and they like to give it to themselves, but they know it isn't true. It is one way of showing patriotism, but as far as my experience goes it is not a very popular way. On the contrary, you meet civilians who take pleasure in bragging, as so many officers do, that the army is so well taken care of, and who seem almost to like to emphasize the point that this fine care of the army is at the expense of the civilian population, to some of whom it brings devoted hardship and suffering.

THE ONES WHO SUFFER.

When it comes down to the hard facts the real testimony tends to show that this maintenance of the army in condition is costing a considerable portion of the German population its very life blood. Germans may argue that when soldiers are literally giving up their lives, civilians should be willing to give up part of their food. But it is hard for the civilians to see the necessity under the circumstances.

Also, and this is one of the arguments of official explanation and excuse, it is entirely unnecessary for any person, no matter in what circumstance in life, to suffer actual want of food, because the Government maintains public kitchens where square meals are prepared and supplied to those who need them. If a person can pay he is expected to do so, and in that case he need not cut his public meals in "public," but may come to the kitchen and get his hot food and take it home to be consumed as he pleases. But if any one cannot pay he may have the food just the same, only, if he is able to do any sort of work, the Government will get something out of him by way of compensation.

The obstacle over which the Government scheme trips and falls is the pride of some of the people. And, as usual, it is the pride of a class which cannot afford to be proud. They are for the most part persons who earn just enough to keep body and soul together if everything goes well with them, but who have not received an increase of earnings to keep pace with the increased cost of food and other necessities of life since the outbreak of the war. With earnings capacity stationary and living cost constantly mounting, it has become increasingly hard for many of these persons to get along. Then, on top of that, comes the difficulty of managing the routine of food distribution required by the Government scheme of food conservation and waste prevention, which often requires time to be taken from labour if food is to be had at all—time which cannot be taken from labour without reduction of earnings and consequent hardship.

In such matters as these there is no doubt, some justification for the contention of the Government defenders. But there are other points which are not so easy of defence. The radical militarist, perhaps, will defend the use made by the German Government of the great sugar crop of Germany. It may be sound from the military point of view to take all the sugar produced by the Germans and make glycerine out of it for munitions, or trade it to Switzerland or Scandinavia, instead of depreciated marks, in payment for goods bought from those countries. It may be entirely sound from the military point of view to scrape up every particle of fat that can be gathered in the whole empire and use it for munitions so rigorously that literally thousands of persons are deprived of an element of ration essentially life sustaining for them. These things may be, of paramount view, but just the same, their result is the undernourishment of a distinct section of the civilian population of Germany, a section that is not equipped to cope with their necessities, and which as a consequence is showing the increased white cell count in the blood test that marks the beginning of starvation.

HUNGER AND PEACE.

No doubt the recognition of this situation in influential Government circles is one of the reasons why Germany is so anxious for peace. Certainly this phase of the food situation has had its effect upon the desire of the people for peace.

The thousands of women, who chiefly are the ones affected by the conditions here described, may not be able to exert a direct influence upon the Government as yet, but they surely are among those who are yearning for the end of the war, and the time is not far away when it will not be as easy to prevent that yearning from becoming a determination to have peace as it has been up to now. New York Times.

LOSING WEIGHT BY THE POUND.

"Under Weight," a condition of ill health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.

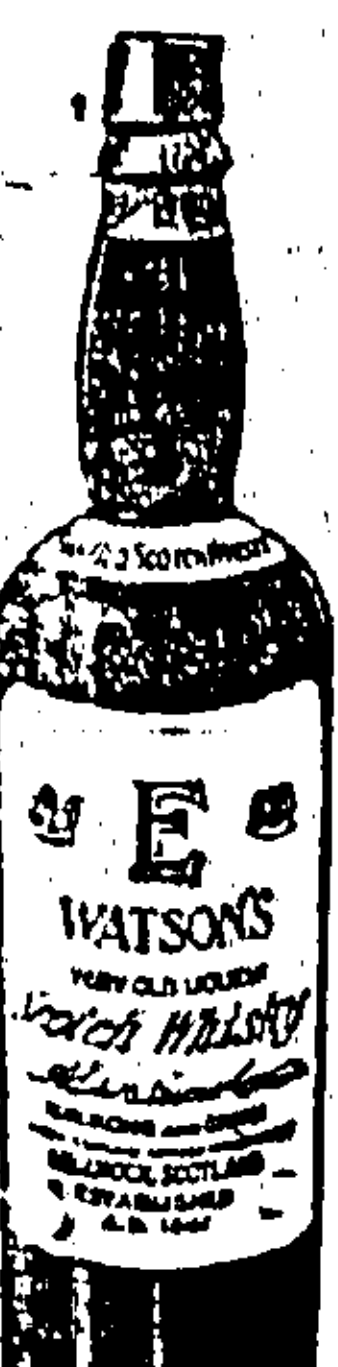
WATERBURY'S METABOLIC COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND.

Supplies the blood with the wanted nourishment and healthy flesh building materials. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

Prices: \$1.95 and \$2.35.

STARVING FRENCH VILLAGERS.



WATSON'S
E
THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF
THE FAR EAST
FOR 25 YEARS.
POPULARITY MAINTAINED BY ITS EXCELLENT
QUALITY. NOT BY EXPENSIVE WORLD-WIDE
ADVERTISING.
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.
TELEPHONE NO. 618.

To-day's Advertisements

WANTED.
WANTED immediately SHIP'S
DOCTOR.
Apply to Box 701.
C. S. CHINA MAIL Office.
Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1826

RADEN POWELL GIRL GUIDES.
A DISPLAY will be given by the
GIRL GUIDES at St. Andrew's
Church Hall, Kowloon, on WEDNES-
DAY, May 23rd at 5.30 p.m. Tickets
50 cents, to be obtained from Miss Day,
Diocesan Girl's School, Kowloon.
Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1824

"EMPIRE DAY."
THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be
CLOSED for the Transaction of
EXCHANGE BUSINESS on THURSDAY
DAY the 24th instant at 1 p.m.
Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1828

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.
NOTICE.
IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the
HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE
will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, 24th
May, at 1 o'clock p.m. Empire Day.
By Order of the Committee,
R. HANCOCK,
Secretary.
Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1829

HONGKONG CLUB.
NOTICE.
AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL
MEETING of the Members of the
Club, Hongkong, will be held in the
Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the
23rd May, 1917, at 5.15 p.m.
BUSINESS—As set forth in the
notice posted in the Hall of the Club.
By Order,
F. DES VOEUX,
Secretary.
Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1825

TO LET.
FOUR ROOMED FLAT, in Nathan
Road, Kowloon.
Apply—
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
Alexandra Buildings,
or THE KOWLOON DISPENSARY,
Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1827

(Continued on Page 8.)

THE CALENDAR.

MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.
11 a.m.—Auction of Household Furni-
ture at No. 8 Middle Row,
Kowloon.
6.30 p.m.—Annual General Meeting of
the Royal H.K. Golf Club.
6 p.m.—Organ Recital at Union
Church.

General Memoranda.
THURSDAY, May 24—
Empire Day.
11.30 a.m.—Hongkong Club open to
Ladies.
6.30 p.m.—Assault-at-Arms on Volun-
teer Parade Ground.

FRIDAY, May 25—
2.10 p.m.—Auction of Towels, Napery,
Brass and Glass Ware etc. at
Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Tennis Balls at
Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

SATURDAY, May 26—
Queen Mary's Birthday (1847).
11.30 a.m.—Peak Tramways Co's.
Meeting.
Noon—Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co's.
Annual Meeting.
Gymkhana Meeting at Happy Valley.

SUNDAY, May 27—
Whit Sunday.
MONDAY, May 28—
Whit Monday—General Holiday.

TUESDAY, May 29—
3 p.m.—Sale of Crown Land at P.W.D.
WEDNESDAY, May 30—
Noon—"Star" Ferry Co's. Meeting.

BIRTH.

EDKINS.—On the 22nd May, 1917, at
"Taikoo," 112 The Peak, Hong-
kong, to Mr. and Mrs. G. T.
EDKINS, a son.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1917.

SHIPPING AFTER THE WAR.

THERE are optimists even among
ship owners in these days, for we
observe that the manager of the
Baltic and White Sea Conference in
a speech delivered at Copenhagen on
the subject of shipping after the war
observed: "When the war is over
there will be a great demand for
tonnage, partly on account of the
enormous supplies required by the
belligerent countries, and partly on
account of the large transport of
troops, but after making allowance
for losses and taking into considera-
tion new construction, the commercial
fleet of the world after the war will
be more or less on a level with the
demand. In any case there will be
one advantage: Most of the old
ships will have disappeared, and they
will have been replaced by modern
vessels, which will greatly facilitate
the world's traffic." We do not know
what the German War Lords think
of such a forecast as this. It lends no
encouragement whatever to the hopes
of Germany that her "unlimited" U
boat campaign will drive from the
seas the merchant shipping on which
her adversaries depend so largely
for their supplies. This speech at
Copenhagen was made at a time
when the German submarine cam-
paign was meeting with a measure
of success well calculated to alarm
ship-owners, for tonnage was being
sunk at a rate far greater than
tonnage was being constructed. But
the British Admiralty never lost
confidence that new methods would
be found to successfully cope with
the new and dangerous menace, and
from two or three sources during
the past few days has come the
gratifying news of increased success
in dealing with the problem. We
have the statement by a gentleman
in a position to know that our ship-
ping losses have decreased, not
increased, and that "the submarine
menace is perhaps not so far from being
surmounted as some people think."
Captain PERSIUS, the well-known
German writer on Naval subjects,
has recently been explaining to the
German public how unrestricted
submarine war will mean a decrease
in the successes of the submarine
trap, and how very difficult it is for
the Allies to cope with submarines—
"in fact, makes it almost impossible."
If that be so, we must conclude from
the recent news that there are more
methods of coping with the subma-
rines than are yet known to Capt.
PERSIUS. A survey of the situation
leaves us with the comforting reflec-
tion that while the rate of loss is
diminishing the rate of output from
the shipping yards is greatly increas-
ing. Lord CURZON in the House of
Lords recently showed that down to
the end of December last the net
loss of British shipping during the
war had amounted to not more
than 750,000 tons, and his lordship
mentioned that the Shipping Coun-

triller's programme of construction
provided for 3,000,000 tons a year.
When we are discussing what the
shipping situation will be like when
the war comes to an end, we have
to take into account the enormously
increased output of tonnage from
the shipbuilding yards of every
country in the world. German
writers have made it their business
to belittle what the United States
can do in this direction, but if they
really have any illusions on the
subject they are not likely to long
remain. It is a well known fact
that the productive capacity of the
United States shipbuilding industry
has been very greatly expanded since
the middle of 1915, and according to
the Bureau of Navigation there were
on February 1st last 415 steel-merchant
vessels of 1,529,854 tons in progress
or in hand. It is declared to be
easily within the power of the
American shipbuilding industry to
add in the course of the year at
least a million tons gross of ocean-
going steel merchant shipping to the
available total, and "under pressure,
it could, of course, do much more
than that." What America is doing
in the way of accelerating ship-
building every other Power in the
world which possesses ship-build-
ing yards is also striving to do, so that
when we think carefully over these
facts the suggestion that in all
probability the supply immediately
after the war will equal the demand
may not be so extravagantly
optimistic as on a cursory view it
now appears.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Hongkong Stock Exchange
will be closed at one o'clock on Empire
Day.

An extraordinary general meeting
of the Hongkong Club will be held on
30th inst.

The Mixed Doubles Handicap
Final in the Tennis Tournament will
start at 5 o'clock to-morrow.

The Annual General Meeting of the
Royal H.K. Golf Club is to be held to-
morrow afternoon at half-past-five in the
Club House, Happy Valley.

A display by the Hongkong
Branch of Baden Powell Girl Guides
will be given in St. Andrew's Church
Hall to-morrow week, 30th inst.

Two fatal cases of plague were
reported in the Colony last week. Only
nine cases have been reported since the
beginning of the year. Five cases of
enteric fever were reported last week.
One was a British case, the others being
Chinese. One of the cases was an
imported case.

In accordance with the Enemy
Trading Act in Japan all the German
firms in Yokohama were closed on
Monday the 14th inst. Firms wishing to
do business are required to obtain
permits from the Minister of Agriculture
and Commerce. Those who have
dealings with Germans in connection
with house rent and similar matters are
also required to get permits.

A resident of Chengtu (the capital
of Szechuan) writing of the recent
fighting there says the city has just
passed through one of the worst
experiences it has known for
two or three centuries. Even the
fighting at the time of the revolution
was nothing to it. As in most towns
in China, money was the great cause
of it. Lo Pei-kin, the Military
Governor, was pocketing too much
out of the pay of the local troops and
when he proceeded to disband "a
large part of them without settling
accounts it became more than Chi-
nese flesh and blood could bear.
The one extenuating circumstance is
that Lo Pei-kin helped to finance
the revolt under Tsai Ao." From the
standpoint of the Chinese he was
entitled to some squeeze to rein-
burse himself, only, it is alleged, he
overdid it. Near the Imperial city
between 600 and 1,000 houses were
burned by the rough Yunnanese and
thousands of homeless had to be fed
by the police. The loss of life has
not been ascertained but it has been
large. The Red Cross attended to a
very large number of cases. Many
of the police were among the killed.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE SIR WILLIAM REES DAVIES,
K.C.J., CHIEF JUSTICE.

ARMED ROBBERY & KIDNAPPING.

Tong Lai Chai and Tang Chan Ting
were charged with committing an armed
robbery and kidnapping with intent to
obtain a ransom on August 5th, 1915, at
Nim Wan, Deep Bay.

Mr. G. N. Orme of the Crown Soli-
citor's Office prosecuted and the accused,
who were unaided, pleaded not guilty.

The Jurymen were: Messrs J. H.
Erans, L. Dunbar, W. E. Cook, W.
Oleburg, J. Buck, C. W. Olsen, and L. A.
Cossart. Mr. Orme, outlining the case,
said the prisoners were charged on two
counts of a very serious nature. One
of armed robbery, and the other of
kidnaping. The robbery took place
in a salt marsh at a far distant point
in the New Territory. The marsh be-
longed to one Tang Sha. A number of
assistants were working in the marsh
at the time of the robbery, but the
master was absent, and had left his son
in charge of the premises. They were
surprised by a visit of about 10 men
armed with rifles and revolvers. They
went into the marsh without asking
permission, and the first accused, who
appeared to be the leader of the gang,
and had a pistol in his hand, began
to talk about who he was and gave
some address in China, with the
subject of intimidating the occupants
of the marsh. The men then proceed-
ed to ransack the place, taking away
about \$600, and what, in those parts,
is considered a valuable article, a rifle,
and also quantity of ammunition and articles
of clothing, and what was more valuable
still to the robbers, they took away the
son of the owner of the salt marsh.
They put him in a boat and rowed
down to an island known as
Kio. He was taken from one
place to another and finally
plunged in a cave and kept there for
about nine days. In the meantime the
news of the robbery had spread about
the district and enquiries were made in
Macao. On August 16 a friend
of the owner of the salt marsh saw
the first prisoner in Macao and tried to
arrange terms for the recovery of the
son, but as a sum of \$20,000 was asked,
and the father was only prepared to pay
\$2,500, nothing was arranged. About
five weeks after, however, the father
managed to arrange terms and the son
was delivered up after the father had
paid a sum of \$2,320, and nothing more
was heard of the prisoners for a long
time after. Subsequently, however,
the son, when in Macao with a friend,
saw the two prisoners and whilst one
kept watch, the other went for the police
and the accused were arrested. The first
accused was identified by everybody
concerned and the second accused was
identified by the son. Mr. Orme said that
it might seem strange that the negotia-
tions for the ransom should have been
possible under the eye of the authorities
in Macao, but that was beyond his
power to explain.

A foki employed in the salt marsh
then went into the witness box and
gave evidence of the robbery.

After hearing further evidence, the
jury brought in a verdict of Guilty.

His Lordship sentenced the two
accused to seven years' hard labour
and 14 strokes each on the first
count and seven years' hard labour
on the second count, the sentences to
run consecutively.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

At a parade of the Hongkong Volun-
teer Corps last night H. E. the Governor,
Sir Henry May, K. C. M. G., presented
the Long Service Medal to Sergt-Major
A. J. Mackie, earned by twenty years
continuous service with the Corps.
His Excellency took the opportunity to
briefly explain to the Corps the new
scheme of re-organisation, and to refer
appreciatively to the service now
Lieut.-Colonel Chapman (who is now
relinquishing the command) has rendered
to the cause of Volunteering in the
Colony.

News has reached Shanghai to the
effect that Capt. H. McGhee, 11th Batt.,
Cameronian Rifles, has been killed in
action. The N. C. Daily News states
that the late Mr. McGhee, who held a
responsible position in the firm of
Messrs. Sheehan, Tones & Co., was
among the first men of military ability
to offer themselves for service at the
Front and as soon as he could relinquish
his office work, left for Home on Decem-
ber 28, 1914, by the P. & O. S. Nagoya,
which carried a contingent including
Messrs. H. S. Oppé, W. J. C. Budd and
T. M. MacQueen, whose deaths in the
cause of liberty have already been
recorded. Mr. McGhee was always
prominent in cross-country sport in
Shanghai, and on many occasions figured
prominently in the Paper Hunts, Light
Horse events, as well as in steepchases
at the race meetings. A genial fellow
and a thoroughly good sportsman, his
death will leave a gap in local circles
that will, indeed, be hard to fill.

THE MAGISTRACY.

A BAILIFF THREATENED WITH HIS LIFE.

In Mr. Wood's Court this morning
Mr. T. Sullivan, Bailiff of the Supreme
Court, charged three Chinese boatmen
with obstructing him whilst he was
endeavouring to serve a writ aboard a
junk lying in Shan-ki-wan harbour.

All three defendants pleaded not
guilty to the charge and were defended
by Mr. A. M. Preston.

Mr. Sullivan deposed that yesterday
he boarded a junk lying in Shan-ki-wan
harbour, accompanied by a Chinese
named Chan Tin, and endeavoured to
serve a writ on the master of the junk.
A boatman aboard the junk snatched the
writ out of his hand and he was quickly
surrounded by an angry crowd of boat-
men and boatwomen who threatened
him with his life. He immediately sum-
moned the Police and the three defend-
ants were taken into custody.

Mr. Preston explained to the magis-
trate that for some considerable time Chan
Tin had been dunning the boat people
in Shan-ki-wan harbour. When they
reported the matter to the Police they
were instructed that when Chan Tin
again came to annoy them they should
have him brought to the Police
Station, and the matter would be
investigated. As the bailiff was not in
uniform when he boarded the junk in
company with Chan Tin, the boat people
were entirely unaware that Mr. Sullivan
was a Government official and believed
themselves authorised to take action
against the two men. Mr. Preston,
however, did not uphold the conduct of
his clients, but in view of the circum-
stances of the case asked for leniency.

His Worship informed the defendants
that if there was further trouble in
Shan-ki-wan harbour regarding the
serving of a writ the offenders would be
sent to goal.

Each defendant was then fined
twenty dollars with the alternative of
six weeks' hard labour.

ALLEGED THEFT FROM A STEAMER.

Before Mr. C. D. Melbourne this
morning, the Chief Officer of a steamer
lying in the harbour charged a lighter-
man with the theft of a plank belonging
to the vessel.

It was alleged by the complainant
that he himself saw the defendant in
the act of lowering the plank from the
deck of the steamer into a lighter lying
alongside the ship.

The defendant, however, contradicted
the complainant's evidence, stating that
he had not lowered the plank into the
lighter but merely received it in the
lighter.

After evidence was heard, His Wor-
ship discharged the defendant.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF FIRE CRACKERS.

A Chinese, charged before Mr.
Melbourne this morning with the
unlawful possession of 24 packages
of fire crackers, reasonably suspected to
have been stolen, was fined five dollars,
and in default of payment sentenced
to seven days' hard labour.

INDIAN POLICE SERGEANT SUMMONED.

An Indian Police Sergeant (B 194),
named Bisben Sing was summoned be-
fore Mr. J. B. Wood this afternoon for
assaulting a Chinese hawk after the
latter was arrested by a *hukong* (P.C.
208) for causing an obstruction in Des
Voeux Road Central.

The first witness called was Mr. H.
R. B. Hancock, who testified to having
seen the alleged assault.

Mr. Hancock deposed that whilst
walking in Des Voeux Road, near Lee
House Street, at about noon on the 15th
instant, he saw the complainant being
dragged through Lee House Street by
an Indian Police Sergeant, and a
Chinese constable. The defendant was
walking behind the prisoner and striking
him. The blows were not severe, but
when the complainant continued to
resist the policemen, the defendant
began to pummel him on the head and
body. The defendant finally gave the
complainant a severe kick, but by this
time the prisoner was unconscious and it
was necessary to remove him to the
Police Station in a chair.

The Indian Sergeant, in his defence,
deposed that whilst he was on duty at
Queen's Road and Lee House Street, he
was summoned to the scene of the
hawk's arrest. Upon his arrival he
discovered the complainant lying on the
ground and the *hukong* who had arrested
the man explained that the complainant
refused to be taken to the Police Station.
Whilst defendant admitted shaking the
complainant in an endeavour to get him
to his feet, he (the defendant) neither
struck nor kicked the prisoner.

Mr. Franks, Assistant Superintendent
of Victoria Goal, on behalf of the Police,

said Chinese often pretended to be
unconscious and even feigned madness.
In such cases it was often necessary for
constables to deal with them severely.
Further evidence was given and His
Worship imposed a fine of ten dollars.

ATTEMPTING TO EXPORT WITHOUT A PERMIT.

A Chinese cook on a steamer lying in
the harbour was charged before Mr. J.
B. Wood yesterday with attempting to
export 8,000 Straits Settlements copper
one-cent pieces from the Colony without
an export permit from the Superinten-
dent of Imports and Exports.

The defendant pleaded his ignorance
of the law and explained to the
magistrate that he had merely intended
to take the money to Singapore for the
purpose of making several purchases.

His Worship imposed a fine of five
dollars and warned the defendant
against a repetition of the offence. The
defendant, however, was informed that
the money would be returned to him
with an export permit, upon application
to the Imports and Exports Department.

A VIOLENT FARMER.

A farmer, charged with cutting and
wounding another Chinese, in an
emigrant boarding house, was brought
before Mr. Melbourne yesterday.

It was alleged that the defendant was
brought here from the country as an
emigrant labourer en route for Singa-
pore. Upon his arrival in the Colony,
however, he decided not to continue his
journey. After an altercation with the
agent with whom he had contracted
to emigrate, he secured a pair of scissors
and attacked the agent. At this point
the complainant attempted to intervene
and was twice stabbed in the chest by
the defendant. It was found necessary
to remove the complainant to the
Government Civil Hospital and the
defendant was taken into Police
custody.

After evidence was heard His Worship
imposed a sentence of 14 days' hard
labour.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS AT PEKING.

THE PRESIDENT AND DISSOLUTION.

THE MILITARY GOVERNORS PREVENT PREMIER LEAVING THE CAPITAL.

(With Tsz Yat Po's Service.)

PEKING, May 22.

Speaking yesterday to the Military
Governors, President Li Yuan-hung
said: "I cannot sanction the dissolution
of Parliament. The Provisional Con-
stitution does not provide for such
drastic action. The best course to
adopt for saving the present situation
is to request Tuan Chi-jui to resign the
Premiership 'at once'."

The Military Governors left the Palace
and held a conference to consider the
President's message and in the afternoon
they personally called on the Premier.
The latter had intended to proceed
personally to Tientsin to persuade Hsu
Hsi-chang to take up the Premiership,
and failing in this, Tuan Chi-jui did
not intend to return to Peking.

The Military Governors, however,
stopped the Premier leaving. Tuan
Chi-jui also requested General Wang
Shi-chun to maintain order in Peking in
the event of his leaving.

Last night at 11 o'clock all the
Military Governors left secretly for
Haichow for a secret conference. They
left in 15 cars all strongly guarded.

General Chang Fun telegraphed to
Peking yesterday favouring the
dissolution of Parliament.

Rice is rising in price and bank notes
are depreciating.

ORGAN RECITAL AT UNION CHURCH.

At the Recital to be given to-
morrow on the New Organ at
Union Church, Mr. Denman Fuller,
F.R.C.O., L.R.A.M. (Organist of
St. John's Cathedral), will play the
following pieces:—

- 1.—Choral Song and Fugue
 - 2.—Meditation S. S. Wesley
 - 3.—Air and Variations E. Elgar
 - 4.—Madrigal E. H. Lemare
 - 5.—Finale (Pathetic Symphony)
 - 6.—Recessional Denman Fuller
 - 7.—Serenade Frank Bridge
 - 8.—Toccata C.M. Widor
- The Recital commences at 6 p.m.
A collection will be made in aid of
the Scottish Women's Hospitals
Fund to which the congregation is
asked to contribute liberally.

EMPIRE DAY AND THE SERVICES.

A DAY'S SHOOTING AND BOXING.

THE NAVAL, MILITARY AND POLICE SHOOT.

The following is the complete list of
Units and Competitors taking part in
the Team and Individual Contests at
King's Park, commencing at 8.30 a.m.
on Thursday next.

The first twelve names compose the 1st
Squad.
Hongkong Police—Mr. P. Woodhouse,
D.S.P. Inspector Grant, Sergt. W. Pitt,
Sergt. G. W. Avenell, Lee. Sergt. A.
Grimmitt.

H.K. Volunteer Reserve—Q.M.S. Mac-
Kay, Sergt. G. H. M. Bannerman, Corp.
E. V. Curpinn, Corp. J. A. Lyon, Pte.
A. Jenkins.

Dockyard Defence Corps—Messrs
Brook, Wright, Sears, Cousins, Goodman,
H.M.S.—Petty Officer Parmenter,
Petty Officer McClelland, Leading Sea-
man Harwood, Sergt. Fletcher, Private
French.

H.K. Volunteer Corps—Captain Scott
Sergt. Brudbury, Sergt. Manuk, Corp.
Heath, Gunner Eldridge.

14th Infantry—Lieut. F. R. Kennedy,
Sabadar Naiz Ahmad Khan, Havildar
Mir Anand Ali, Havildar Nahi Bakshi
Khan, L. Naik, Imamuddin Khan.

74th Punjab—L. N. Dalip Singh,
Naik Narayan Singh, L. N. Shah Nawaz,
Sepoy Harottan, Sepoy Alam Din.

Royal Engineers—Lieut. Wahl, S. M.
Richmond, S. M. Bryant, Q. M. S. Wilson,
Q. M. S. Black.

U.S.S.—W. M. Casstevens, C. H.
Milburn, C. C. Wiser, E. G. Dunlap and
C. J. Durrant.

Royal Navy—Chief Petty Officer
Cree, Leading Signaller Butler, Pte.
Kelly, Sergt. Allan and Mr. Lockhart.
H.K. Police Reserve—Mr. Franks,
A.S.P. Chief Inspector Sirdar Khan,
Chief Inspector Lammer, Sergt. Major
Roylance and Sergt. Ralph.

Royal Garrison Artillery—Lieut.
Harries, 2nd Lieut. Wilkinson (Captain),
Mr. Hartree, Mr. Martin, Co-Sergt.
Major Heath and Corp. Martin.

Considerable freshness will be intro-
duced into these periodical "Biscuits" by
the appearance on this occasion of teams
from a British and an American Warship
and from the latest addition to the
Colony's armed Forces—the Dockyard
Defence Corps, for whom Goodman, well
known as one of the Volunteer Reserve
leading shots, will appear. The use of
the aperture sight is also being allowed
for the first time. The H.K.P.R. will
entertain all competitors toiffin.

THE ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

At 8.30 p.m. the open-air Ring at the
Volunteer Headquarters Parade Ground
will be the scene of a Police Reserve
Sports Night to some 2,000 officers and
men of the Colony's and Allied Forces.

About 1,700 invitation tickets have been
issued proportionately to the men of all
the Services, and more will be issued on
request to those who are willing to
accept standing room only.

The Officers of His Majesty's Forces
and of the American and Russian Ships,
and all Superintendents and Inspectors
of Police, have been, and are again,
invited to attend. No tickets have been
sent to them. They will be admitted
without ticket to the "B" ringside
seats which have been set aside entirely
for their use. These seats will not, how-
ever, be kept vacant after 9.15 p.m.

Staff Inspectors Wildin and Clarke
have the programme in hand. The
American Navy in coming forward in
sporting style to help "see the thing
through." Saltman of the U.S. Navy
will wrestle Parly of the British Navy.
Simms and Smith, whose fight on Satur-
day was the only one which caused some
difference of opinion, will again occupy
chairs. The Americans will put up a
"Battle Royal" after their own hearts.
Two Nippers of nine years' with ap-
parently many more years' experience of
the gloves will contest the "Mosquito-
weight" championship of the Colony.

A FEW SEATS FOR "PATRONS."
In order to help meet the expenses of
the Show, which is entirely free, and in
response to numerous applications by the
general public for admission, a very
limited number of seats at the ropes will
be sold to "patrons" at \$10 each.
Application for these should be made at
once to Mr. F. C. Jenkin.

His Excellency Major General Ventris
and the Right Reverend the Bishop of
Victoria have intimated their intention
of being present.

EMPIRE DAY SERVICE AT THE CATHEDRAL.

A short commemorative service will
be held at St. John's Cathedral on
Empire Day, Thursday next, at 9 a.m.
when a sermon will be preached by the
Lord Bishop of Victoria.

The service is intended primarily for
the British children of the Colony for
whom the nave and both transepts will
be reserved. The general public will be
accommodated in the nave aisles.

A Government Luncheon, available for
Kowloon children, will leave the
Kowloon Pier at 8.20 a.m. sharp, and
will leave Blake Pier on the return
journey immediately after service.

There will also be a service at the
Roman Catholic Cathedral.

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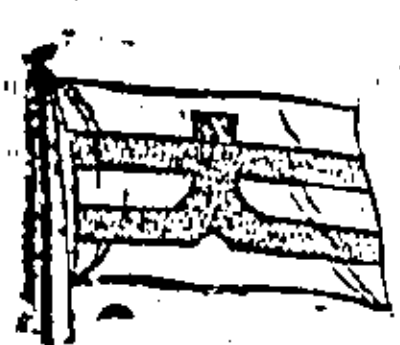
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North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

"MANTUA MARU".....Wednesday, 23rd May, at 3 p.m.

"CHICAGO MARU".....Monday, 4th June, at 3 p.m.

FORMOSAN LINE.—For Tamsui, Keelung, Anping and Takao via Swatow and Amoy.

"SOSHU MARU".....Thursday, 24th May, at 8 a.m.

"AMAKUSA MARU".....Sunday, 27th May, at Noon.

Calling at Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.

• Omitting Tamsui and Keelung.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.—Every three months steamers proceed to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE.—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE.—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang and Colombo. At present this line's steamers take cargo only.

JAVA LINE.—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to these ports.

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S.S. FUKUSHO MARU, For Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.....24th May.

S.S. HOKUYO MARU, For Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.....14th June.

For Sailing dates, Freight, or Passage apply to

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C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	May 24, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	May 27, Daylight.
TIENSIN	KWILIN	May 27, Daylight.
TIENSIN	KWILIN	May 29, at Noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TAIYU	May 30, at Noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TAIYU	June 2, at Noon.

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For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 38.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	STEAMERS	To SAIL
SHANGHAI	WOSANG	FRIDAY, May 26, Daylight.
SHANGHAI	WOSANG	SATURDAY, May 26, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	WOSANG	TUESDAY, May 29, Daylight.
SHANGHAI	WOSANG	SATURDAY, June 2, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when convenient.

BOERNEO LINE.—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description annexed thereto.

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